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A LETTER FROM THE COMMANDANT

19 February 1969

Dear Fellow Coast Guardsmen:

Last year I addressed an open letter to you in the February 1968 RESERVIST which described my reasons for establishing a ceiling on the Selected Reserve for FY 1968 and FY 1969. At that time the first part of the "Reserve Training Concepts and Force Analysis" Study was underway and our mobilization requirements, which were based on concepts of war developed in the late 1940's and early 1950's, were coming under close scrutiny. It was soon apparent that our manpower requirements would have to be brought in line with current assessment of threat and needs for response. Therefore, I placed the above-mentioned ceiling on drill pay strength pending the outcome of Part I of the Study, relating to force analysis.

Both Part I of the Study and Part II, "Reserve Training Program Analysis," have recently been completed. The effect in terms of quantity of manpower has resulted in an early-response personnel requirements which will necessitate a decrease in Selected Reserve strength to approximately 16,000 officers and enlisted men. This reduction is the net effect of several changes including a re-evaluation of non-Reserve personnel resources.

Although the first part of the Study will result in a fractional decline of Reserve strength, the dominant result is that the Coast Guard Reserve now has a well documented justification, both in terms of manpower and the quality of

manpower needed, which is based on current mobilization planning concepts. With this as a foundation we can look forward to greater success in the growing competition of programs in the President's Budget.

The new strength that has accrued to the Reserve's justification also represents a mandate for the redoubling of our efforts to produce a superior force of Reservists.

While Part I of the Study spelled out the number and type of the personnel needed, Part II developed a set of recommendations that would constitute the optimal method of attaining the quality demanded by Part I. These recommendations from the second portion of the Study which were prepared by the Office of Reserve are the blueprints we will now set out to follow. I feel the mention of a few of the key recommendations, the implementation of which will begin before the close of this fiscal year, would be appropriate here. In striving for increased quality, the mainstay will be a new enlisted training program under which all trainees within manpower requirements will go to Class "A" School following recruit training. This will result in a variable five to eleven months of initial active duty for training. The remainder of the six-year military obligation will be spent in the drilling Reserve. While Class "A" School for all will necessitate increased funding for facilities, instructors, and other support personnel, it will develop an enlisted force with a strong technical background and a run-

ning start on advancement. The program for the acquisition of long-needed training aids, equipment and small boats in support of the drill training program is to be given greater emphasis. Additionally, funds for new and expanded facilities for annual ACDUTRA will be sought. Among the key recommendations are the establishment of pay grades E-8 and E-9, and the further development of an internal direct commission program for warrant grades. Therefore, I believe that the plans for a quality program are well-founded and are ones which can be supported through the programming and budgetary processes. This I intend to do.

In summary, I am looking forward to working with you toward our common goal of a superior Reserve Force. As new wartime missions may accrue to the Coast Guard, Reserve strength levels will be responsive.

I am confident that the foregoing decisions will have a favorable impact on the overall Reserve program, and I ask for your help during the transition period as we seek to produce a well trained, well qualified, and a truly Ready Reserve.

W. J. SMITH
Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Commandant





Among the Reservists aboard the USCGC UNIMAK during its recent Reserve training cruise to Belem, Brazil were (from left to right): LCDR M. J. MENAKER, USCGR; LT P. M. HUREAU, USCGR; CDR H. A. CRETELLA, USCG, the cutter's commanding officer; LT A. E. FULLGRABE, USCGR; CWO W. J. SOLTESS, USCGR; LCDR S. W. DILLOWAY, USCGR; and LTJG P. H. BOKELMAN, USCGR.

UNIMAK VISITS BRAZIL

For 77 Reserve trainees completing their initial active duty for training and 14 Reservists on their annual ACDUTRA, the three-week cruise to Belem, Brazil aboard the USCGC UNIMAK provided excellent Reserve training and an opportunity to visit one of the oldest cities in the Western Hemisphere. On 6 January the cutter departed Cape May, New Jersey and started a nine-day southerly voyage during which Reservists had ample opportunity to develop required skills through standing of emergency drills. This practical training underway watches and participating in emergency drills. This practical training was supplemented by classes in seamanship, gunnery, administration, communications, finance and supply.

Mr. Louis Goelz, the American Consul in Belem, other U. S. and Brazilian officials, and a military band welcomed the USCGC UNIMAK to Brazil. The cutter's visit received wide coverage in the local Brazilian newspapers, radio, an television. While the crew spent many exciting hours sightseeing in the historic city of Belem, Commander H. A. CRETELLA, the UNIMAK's commanding officer, was kept busy with a full schedule during the three-day visit. He and the American Consul made protocol visits to the city's more important officials, including the Governor

of the State of Para; the Mayor of Belem; the Army, Air Force, and Navy commanders of the region, and the Archbishop of Belem.

Approximately 50 local dignitaries were entertained aboard the UNIMAK at a reception held in the ship's wardroom. The following evening, Commander CRETELLA and the cutter's officers attended a reception held in their honor at the U. S. Consulate.

One interesting highlight during the three-day visit was the appearance of Commander CRETELLA and the "UNIMAK TRIO," a musical group, on local television. After a brief concert by the trio, the cutter's skipper answered a wide variety of questions about the U. S. Coast Guard and the mission of the UNIMAK.

An open house was held for Belem residents during which approximately 1,000 visitors were treated to a guided tour of the Coast Guard cutter. Portuguese language brochures containing a brief history and description of the ship were given to each person who came aboard. The cutter's crew also entertained over 60 children of leper parents from a local church school. A souvenir wooden nickel was presented to each visitor on disembarking.

Several hundred people gathered on the pier to wish the ship "bon voyage" as the UNIMAK eased down the Para River and out into the Atlantic again.

Teaching Staff Applicants Sought For CG Academy

Lieutenant commanders or above in the Coast Guard Reserve are eligible to apply for appointment to the Permanent Commissioned Teaching Staff at the Coast Guard Academy to fill a vacancy in the Economics and Management Department. Each applicant should possess a master's degree in the economics-management area (a PH.D. degree is preferred), have the ability to contribute to the training and education of cadets in areas other than academic, and preferably have previous teaching experience, although a lack of it is not disqualifying.

Letters of application should be submitted to Commandant (PTP-1) to arrive not later than 12 May 1969. For further details on what should be included in the application, see Commandant Notice 1301 dated 3 March 1969.

SERVICEWIDE EXAMINATIONS

The results of the December Servicewide examinations for advancement to pay grade E-4 have provided the Coast Guard Reserve with 434 new third-class petty officers. This examination was administered to 489 candidates of whom 88.7% passed.

The revised requirements for advancement recently promulgated in Amendment 19 to the Administrative Manual for Coast Guard Reserve (CG-296) and the addition of the December examination are factors which have increased the total number of candidates participating in Servicewide examinations in calendar year 1968. The total number of Reservists examined for advancement in 1968 was 4839, of whom 3884 or 80.2% passed. This is an overall increase of approximately one thousand more taking and passing than in 1967 or 1966. Since the Servicewide examination will be administered four times a year for advancement to pay grades E-4 and E-5, a continued increase in total number of candidates participating is expected.

Commanding officers are urged to take the necessary steps to insure that all trainees are informed of the requirements for advancement and that each trainee has a planned program for advancement. In addition, commanding officers are responsible for providing the encouragement, supervision, leadership and motivation required for an effective training program. Proper emphasis must be placed on participation in correspondence courses, the unit rate-training curriculum, ACDUTRA, and the scheduling of well-planned increment drills which ultimately prepare trainees to successfully participate in Servicewide examinations.

25th ANNIVERSARY AND REUNION FOR USCGC MACKINAW

The U.S.C.G.C. MACKINAW (WAGB-83) 25th Anniversary and Reunion will be held at Cheboygan, Michigan on 6-10 August 1969. All officers and men who served on board, and wish to attend, may do so by writing for information to: Military Affairs Committee, USCGC MACKINAW (WAGB-83) P. O. Box 69, Cheboygan, Michigan 49721.



THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

As the Commandant indicated in his open letter published on the first page, he has acted on Parts I and II of the Reserve Training Concepts and Force Analysis Study. I would like to discuss briefly how the Reserve Study was conducted and what were the resulting major and minor recommendations in addition to those mentioned by the Commandant.

The Mobilization Manpower Requirements Studies (Part I) developed the manning levels which formed the basis for Part II. Based on a centralized mobilization manpower system and the same planning criteria as those used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the determination of their force levels, each of our wartime missions was examined to determine the level of Coast Guard response required. In addition to mission areas, it was also necessary to analyze needs in functional areas, such as training, staff and support. Therefore, separate sub-studies to determine the total Coast Guard wartime manpower requirement were conducted in the mission areas of port security, vessel augmentation, and activation, and a third composite category which included such mission and functional areas as aviation, merchant marine safety, and headquarters and staff support. After considering the manpower resources exclusive of the Reserve, the difference between these non-Reserve resources and the total Coast Guard wartime requirement became the Reserve manpower requirement.

Further analysis of the Reserve requirement revealed three critical features: first, Port Security will continue to be an important mission area for the Reserve program; second, a large portion of the total Reserve will be available during the early stages of mobilization; and third, a large percentage of the enlisted requirement must be rated personnel.

With the Reserve requirement determined in Part I, the Reserve Training Concepts Analysis (Part II) went on to determine the most cost-effective means of producing and maintaining

the required force. Using the three elements of Reserve training—initial training, inactive duty training, and annual active duty for training—as the basic framework, present programs and a wide spectrum of alternative programs for enlisted and officer requirements were analyzed in terms of cost and effectiveness.

In evaluating alternatives for the officer requirements, it was considered important to choose among those which could not only produce qualified junior officers, but also be Reserve program controlled from the standpoint of input, mission experience and geographical preselection.

As a result, the most effective and least costly alternative was a 12x6 Officer Candidate School program which involves the geographical preselection of candidates who, after attending OCS, would serve on 35 weeks training duty at a Coast Guard operating unit associated with the mission area for which he was preselected. Beyond this initial training period, he would be obligated to remain in a drilling unit for the remainder of his six-year obligation. Implementation of this recommended program will be withheld until the impact of pending changes to the Reserve Officer Personnel Act can be determined.

A further determination involved a modification of an existing program. As mentioned in the Commandant's letter, the study recommended a program (similar to that of the regular Service) of commissioning highly qualified Reserve Warrant Officers in the junior grades.

With respect to enlisted requirements, the optimal alternative was the variable five- to eleven-month RL program.

Underlying all of the above was the recommendation that both Selected Reserve and reinforcement pool manpower requirements should be fully manned. Members comprising the Selected Reserve will either be assigned to drilling units or will be on initial training duty, and they will be identified with mobilization billets required in the earliest stages.

Other recommendations which resulted from the study's analyses and which are supportive to the major recommendations discussed above and in the Commandant's letter are:

- The accelerated procurement of training aids should be continued to increase the quality of training and readiness of units,

- Pay Grades E-8 and E-9 should be established in order to provide incentive for enlisted men capable of further advancement,

- A two-phase annual active duty for training system for all drilling units should be adopted,

- Full-time Reserve inspection teams should be established, and

- Two staff studies should be initiated: one to review staffing standards particularly with respect to district offices and drill training centers; and second, to restructure the drilling units in the Selected Reserve. The outputs of this latter study will be equipment and tables of organization.

In summary, this study has been a comprehensive review of the entire Reserve program. The force analysis resulted in the need to produce a Reserve force of superior quality and the training concepts analysis recommended the most efficient manner of doing this.

JOHN D. McCUBBIN

Deadline Set For RPA Applications

Applications for designation as a Reserve Program Administrator or prospective RPA should be prepared and submitted in accordance with Article 1-B-3 of the Personnel Manual, CG-207, to reach Commandant (PO) no later than 1 June 1969.

RPA's are male commissioned officers of the Coast Guard Reserve, in the grade of lieutenant or above, who are assigned to extended active duty for the purpose of performing duty in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components of the Coast Guard. RPA's are required to have a wide knowledge of the Coast Guard in order to carry out their duties properly. Therefore, they are generally assigned for approximately two-thirds of the time to duties in connection with the administration of the Reserve and one-third of the time to operational Coast Guard billets. When not assigned to a Reserve administration billet, they may be assigned to any billet of appropriate grade level, including postgraduate training.

Reserve officers in the grade of lieutenant who are interested in returning to active duty in the Reserve field are encouraged to apply for designation as RPA's. Reserve officers in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) who have at least 18 months active commissioned service in the Coast Guard may apply for designation as prospective RPA's.



The Admiral Russell R. Waesche Award — which Coast Guard District will achieve the most outstanding accomplishments in the Reserve program during this fiscal year?

17' MIAMI SURFER AIDS RESERVE TRAINING

Early this year, the Second and Third Coast Guard Districts received 17'6" Miami Surfers for use in Reserve training and mobilization requirements. Since they are particularly suited for use on rivers, twelve of the thirteen boats went to the Second District.

Built of fiberglass reinforced plastic by the Miami Beach Yacht Corporation, the Miami Surfer is capable of carrying a maximum load of 2,000 pounds at speeds up to 24 knots. It has a crew of two and passenger capacity for six. The boat is basically two piece construction consisting of an outer and inner shell joined together at the gunwhale. The fiberglass molded hull is a triple keel shape, similar to the Boston Whaler, with a flat transom suitable for mounting a 55 to 75 HP, long shaft outboard motor.

CREW OF U.S.S. CALLAWAY SOUGHT FOR REUNION

Former members of the crew of the U.S.S. CALLAWAY (APA 35) are urged to contact Wallace E. SHIPP, at 5319 Manning Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., concerning their fourth reunion. The get-together is planned for 5-7 August 1969 in Buffalo, New York.

Reserve Directives

The following directives of interest to Reservists have been published since 24 December 1968:

- 7 January 1969—Report of Reserve Personnel, Form CG-3264; revision of—COMDTNOTE 5314.
- 15 January 1969—Assignment of US-CGR-RL Personnel to Organized Reserve Training Units — COMDTNOTE 1306.
- 17 January 1969—CH-2 to Commandant Instruction 1570.9, Subj: Policy governing assignment of obligated personnel in the Coast Guard Reserve — COMDTNOTE 1570.
- 27 January 1969—1969 Warrant Officer Examination for appointment to warrant officer, W-1, for inactive duty personnel; information concerning — COMDTNOTE 1417.
- 29 January 1969—Naval Reserve Law Seminar; information concerning —COMDTNOTE 1571.
- 3 February 1969—Training Categories for Reservists on Inactive Duty — COMDTNOTE 1200
- 3 February 1969 — Coast Guard Achievement Medal — COMDTINST 1650.17

UNIFORM REGULATIONS AMENDED

Coast Guard Amendment No. 10 to the U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations provides that in order to eliminate unnecessary carrying of gray gloves by officers and chief petty officers, regulations have been amended to prohibit, except for ceremonial purposes such as the officer of the deck in port, the wearing or carrying of gray gloves with the blue service uniforms when not wearing an overcoat or heavy raincoat. Gloves are to be worn with the overcoat or heavy raincoat.

New style lightweight raincoats constructed of a polyester/cotton fabric have been approved for SPAR officers and enlisted members and male enlisted petty officers E-6 and below, with a phase-in/phase-out period of four years.

SPAR officers and CPO's may order the new straight-cut, beltless, lightweight raincoat and matching havelock from the Naval Uniform Shop, Brooklyn, New York. The availability date of the redesigned lightweight raincoat

for enlisted women below the rate of chief petty officer is not presently known.

FROM THE BOARD ROOM

From 21 January until 7 February, a five-member board was held to consider for retention in an active status all inactive duty Lieutenant Commanders in the Coast Guard Reserve. Since the instructions to the board required that 90% of all inactive duty Lieutenant Commanders be retained in an active status, of the 1,054 Lieutenant Commanders that were considered by the board, 105 were recommended for removal from an active status.

During the week of 10-14 February, a Captain Selection Board was held and selected 30 Coast Guard Reserve officers for promotion to the grade of captain.



Mr. Dick Corwin, Public Affairs Officer of Navy Club of Peoria, Ship 34, presents a plaque to LCDR J. H. WILKERSON, USCGR, Commanding Officer of ORTUPS(0) 02-82145, Peoria, Illinois, for the Reserve unit's outstanding participation in a recent blood drive. The award is presented annually to the military unit in the Peoria area which contributes the highest percentage of participation among its personnel.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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